GOVERNMENT

OF

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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ZONING COMMISSION

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PUBLIC HEARING

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IN THE MATTER OF:

TEXT AMENDMENT

RESIDENTIAL RECREATION SPACE: Case No. 05-02

Monday,

June 27, 2005

Hearing Room 220 South 441 4th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

The Public Hearing of the District of Columbia Zoning Commission convened at 6:30 p.m. in the Office of Zoning Hearing Room at $441\ 4^{\rm th}$ Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., 20001, Carol Mitten, Chairperson, presiding.

ZONING COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chairperson

CAROL MITTEN
ANTHONY J. HOOD Vice-Chairperson KEVIN L. HILDEBRAND Commissioner (AOC)

GREGORY JEFFRIES Commissioner

JOHN G. PARSONS Commissioner (NPS)

OFFICE OF ZONING STAFF PRESENT:

Zoning Specialist SHARON SCHELLIN

OFFICE OF PLANNING STAFF PRESENT:

JOEL LAWSON

D.C. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

LORI MONROE, ESQ.

This transcript constitutes the minutes from the hearing held on April 14, 2005.

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 6:41 p.m. 3 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Good evening, ladies 4 and gentlemen. This a public hearing of the Zoning 5 Commission of the District of Columbia for Monday, June 27, 2005. My name is Carol Mitten, and joining 6 7 me this evening are Vice Chairman Anthony Hood and Commissioners Kevin Hildebrand, John Parsons, and Greg 8 Jeffries. 9 10 The subject of this evening's hearing is 11 Zoning Commission Case No. 05-02. This is a request 12 by the Office of Planning for a text amendment to 13 Title 11 of the DCMR, to amend the requirements 14 pertaining to residential recreation space 15 requirements in the C, CR and SP Zone Districts. Notice of today's hearing was published in 16 the D.C. Register on April 8, 2005, and copies of the 17 18 hearing announcement are available to you in the wall 19 bin by the door. 20 This hearing will be conducted in 21 accordance with the provisions of 11 DCMR, Section 22 3021, and the order of procedure will be as follows. 23 We'll take up any preliminary matters, then we'll have

the presentation by the Office of Planning, reports of

any other Government agencies, reports of any ANCs,

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organizations and persons in support, and organizations and persons in opposition. And, there's probably a sign-in sheet by the door, so if you are interested in testifying please sign up.

The following time constraints will be maintained in this hearing. Organizations will have five minutes. Individuals will have three minutes. The Commission intends to adhere to these time limits as strictly as possible, in order to hear the case in a reasonable period of time. The Commission reserves the right to change the time limits for presentations if necessary, and notes that no time shall be ceded.

All persons appearing before the Commission are to fill out two witness cards. Those cards are also on the table near the door. Upon coming forward to speak to the Commission, please give both cards to the reporter who is sitting to our right.

Please be advised that this proceeding is being recorded by the court reporter, and is also being web cast live. Accordingly, we ask you to refrain from making any disruptive noises in the hearing room.

When presenting information to the Commission, come forward and sit at the table, and

1 then turn on and speak into the microphone, first 2 stating your name and home address. When you are 3 finished speaking, please turn your microphone off so 4 that it's not picking up any background noise. The decision of the Commission in this 5 case must be based on the public record. To avoid any 6 7 appearance to the contrary, the Commission requests 8 that persons present not engage the members of the 9 Commission in conversation during a recess or at any other time. Ms. Schellin will be available throughout 10 11 the hearing to answer any questions you may have. 12 Please turn off all beepers and cell 13 this time, so as not to disrupt 14 proceeding. 15 And now, we'll take up any preliminary 16 matters. Ms. Schellin? 17 MS. SCHELLIN: Staff has no preliminary 18 matters. 19 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: All right. 20 Then we're ready to move to the report by 21 the Office of Planning. 22 Mr. Lawson? 23 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Madam Chair, and members of the Commission. 24 25 My name is Joel Lawson, I'm with the D.C.

Office of Planning. The Office of Planning is proposing a series of relatively minor changes to the residential recreation space provisions within the C, CR and SP, Commercial, Mixed Use and Special Purpose Zone Districts.

As part of a series of broad amendments to Zoning Regulations, in the 1970s these regulations were initially put in place. The required amount varies from zone to zone, ranging from 5 percent to 20 percent of the total gross residential floor area. There's no equivalent requirement in the Residential Zone Districts.

There are over 2,000 acres of developable land in these zones, about 5 percent of the total area of the district. Much of it, particularly, in the downtown core, is already developed at or close to the maximum permitted by the zoning and is not anticipated to undergo redevelopment, although there has been some conversion of commercial to residential use, for which the residential recreation space must be provided.

However, a significant amount of land in the lower density commercial zones outside the downtown area is either on or under developed.

With a strong resurgence in housing demand in the District, there have recently been many

residential and mixed use projects proposed and constructed within the Commercial and Mixed Use Districts. The residential recreation space provisions have proven difficult, and the Board of Zoning Adjustment and the Zoning Commission have approved many requests for relief.

The most common reasons cited include the presence of other neighborhood amenities, such as parks, museums, restaurants and retail space, smaller, oddly-shaped lots, adapted reuse of an existing building, provision of private outdoor area, Code issues, and loss of residential units to the District. Such space can also be a financial drain on new residents, since its construction and maintenance costs add to the cost of each unit through unit sales cost, condo fees, and rental fees.

The Department of Parks and Recreation, OPNCPC and the National Park Service have initiated a joint study of park and recreation space needs and provisions throughout the District. It's anticipated that the study will commence in the fall, with a one-year completion schedule.

Following completion of that study, a comprehensive review of residential recreation space requirements is anticipated in conjunction with an

overall review of addressing parks and recreation needs in the District. However, specific issues associated with the recreation space provisions have been identified, and OP feels that it's appropriate to address them at this time.

As such, OP has proposed an interim measure intended to provide more consistency and ease of use, and to establish a special exception process for relief from regulations. OP is not, at this time, proposing changes to the amount of recreation space required.

To get this process going, OP met with a number of area architects, builders and land-use lawyers, who have experience with these requirements.

At a workshop session held in October of participants noted a number of associated with the existing regulations. These included meeting requirements on smaller, irregular sites, or in small buildings, largely due to service core constraints zoning and building code and restrictions, meeting requirements in buildings being converted residential to especially when the building is historic or within a historic district, due to design and structural constraints, requirements and regulations varying from

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zone to zone making interpretation more difficult, the cost of the BZA variance process to obtain relief from the regulations sometimes leads to the provision of ineffective but technically conforming recreation space to avoid the process altogether, and units in these areas are usually targeted to single professionals, couples and empty-nesters, who tend to value public over private amenity space.

The participants also made a number of general and specific recommendations for changes to regulations, including keep the regulations the simple, easy to use and understand, and as certain as possible, findings ways to reduce the costs associated with BZA applications for relief, reducing the amount required, permitting credit for the provision of private recreation space, allowing enclosed accessory space associated with rooftop recreation space, reduce the 25-foot minimum eliminate or width requirement for rooftop recognizing space, and neighborhood public open space and recreation opportunities.

Some suggestions by workshop participants, such as reducing the required amount are considered by OP to be premature in this time, pending completion of the District-wide open space recreation needs study.

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Other suggestions have been incorporated into the proposed amendment.

Central to the ΟP proposal is the establishment of a special exception process for relief from the regulations against a set of review criteria, which include type and location of proposed recreation space, provision of private outdoor space, such as balconies, recognition of other overlay requirements for arts or retail uses within the building, presence of neighborhood park and recreation facilities, and specific site and building constraints, such lot size, ADA Code as or requirements, conversion or historic factors.

OP has also proposed a reduction in the rooftop recreation dimension requirement from 25 feet to 8 feet, since this regulation is particularly difficult to meet for many buildings, and rooftop space seems to be one of the more desirable forms of recreation space for residents, also an amendment to allow penthouses for storage and washrooms for all forms of rooftop recreation space, not just swimming currently the pools is case, and as clarifications and clause reordering to add clarity and provide more consistency between the zones.

At the set-down meeting in March, the

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Zoning Commission raised two specific issues for clarification advertising in the alternative. The first is the discrepancy between the CR Zone and the SP and C Zones. As they were adopted at different times in the 1970s, the regulations are somewhat different. wording Although the is somewhat ambiguous, the CR Zone has been interpreted permitting the inclusion of private outdoor recreation space, such as balcony or terrace, in the requirement amount, whereas the other zones clearly do not. CR Zone also requires a higher percentage of the recreation space to be located outdoors.

The Commission wishes to consider whether the regulations should be standardized, to either amend the C and SP Zones to allow the inclusion of balconies, or to amend the CR Zone to not allow the inclusion of such spaces. Either change would have broad ramifications, and OP is not recommending either of them at this time. However, bringing the requirements into conformance between zones will be an important aspect of the more comprehensive amendment initiative following the completion of the OP, DPR, NCPC, NPS study.

The second Zoning Commission issue related to the OP proposal to reduce the required width for

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rooftop recreation space from 25 feet to 8 feet minimum, as an acceptable width to allow ease of use and encourage the provision of rooftop space. OP continues to feel that this is an appropriate dimension.

Subsequent to set down, OP solicited additional feedback from the workshop participants, but received limited additional input that would have resulted in changes to the OP recommendation.

OP also requested input and comment from a number of District Government agencies, and no department has indicated opposition to the proposal.

OP did not receive comments from any ANC.

A letter from the D.C. Building Industry Association recommends a more aggressive approach at this time, to either eliminate the requirement altogether or to reduce the amount to 5 percent in all zones.

There's no question that the interim approach recommended by OP at this time does not fully, or even substantially, address the underlying issues associated with this regulation. Rather, OP is proposing something closer to a housekeeping amendment in anticipation of the more comprehensive set of changes in the future.

As noted in our reports, prior to completion of the study mentioned earlier OP believes that it would be premature to eliminate or to expand the requirement, although the more comprehensive review of the requirements following that study will look at standardizing requirements across all zones, not just the ones in question, in relation to the many other requirements for developing housing or mixed use developments in the District. In summary, the Office of Zoning recommends that the Zoning Commission approve the regulation's amendment the recreation to requirement. These amendments are in keeping with the Comprehensive Plan objectives related to the provision of housing, resort preservation and land use, and with the broad District goals and objectives related to encourage housing and streamlined processes while providing opportunities for community input. And, this concludes our presentation, and we are available for questions. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you, Mr. Lawson. Any questions for Mr. Lawson? I had a couple of questions for you. is that I was at a conference about, you know, green

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building and stuff, and somebody had an interesting idea that I don't know if you can react to tonight, but I'd be interested in your thoughts, that the opportunity -- and this may be something you want for subsequent if there's а subsequent should the amendment, that people be given opportunity, within certain parameters, to buy out of residential recreation space requirement providing the equivalent square footage of green roof. I don't know if you've heard that one before or not.

MR. LAWSON: Absolutely, actually, we talked about that one a lot in house. We thought that that was a very interesting idea, very exciting idea, again, something that would probably be more appropriate for the next change.

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay.

MR. LAWSON: It is a little bit different than the intent of the recreation space, a broadened recreation space, to include more passive recreation, as well as other kind of district-wide objectives. And, I think it's our hope that as we go through the future study that we would start to look at a number of different issues that could relate to how we apply the residential recreation space requirement, as well as other requirements, things like retail, green

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buildings as you mentioned, possibly even things like affordable housing, and start to look at all of these issues a bit more comprehensively and come up with a more comprehensive package, I guess.

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay.

I know that in some cases, and I don't know what the position of the Zoning Administrator has been on this, but I've seen some cases where at least what was being proposed to be counted as part of the residential recreation space requirement was the lobby of the building, which troubles me because depending on the kind of lobby, you know, not all lobbies even have any furniture where you could possibly even sit, so I wondered if the Office of Planning had a position about whether or not the lobby of the building should be counted.

MR. LAWSON: Lobbies are interesting, and, you know, lobby is actually one of the more defendable ones, we've seen other examples of, you know, attempting to include things, you know, as wide as washrooms and hallways and things like that in recreation space, which we've opposed in the past.

Lobbies sometimes actually can be used as recreation space, for example, they are often the site of condo board meetings, and they are often the site

of, you know, there often is seating, and people do actually use it as space to meet their neighbors, and that's one of the intentions, one of the more kind of passive recreations' intentions of recreation space.

We did try to, I guess, firm up some of the language a little bit, particularly, in the special exception review process, by addressing the nature and the location of the residential recreation space that is to be provided. For example, if the applicant is going -- or, the owner of the building is thinking of providing, say, 5 percent recreation, you know, where that recreation space is and how it would function would be part of the review process, so that as we saw in one case almost inaccessible space in the basement wouldn't be counted as recreation space. It just simply wouldn't qualify.

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Well, I guess I'm more concerned with providing -- or I'm as concerned with providing guidance to the Zoning Administrator as I am to the Board of Zoning Adjustment, and the Zoning Administrator doesn't have -- you know, isn't privy to a dialogue. They are just evaluating a set of plans.

So, I guess I'd be interested in, first of all, having the space that's counting being delineated in some way, so that it's not just an abstract

calculation that's taking place, so that someone could go back at some point and say, look, you know, if we are serious about this that the space be maintained for this purpose, not that it can -- you know, let's say it is the lobby, that can't be taken over later for something like, you know, a business center or something like that.

And then, what is it about certain lobbies

And then, what is it about certain lobbies that would allow them, or at least a portion of a lobby, to be counted as residential recreation space, because, frankly, I don't find condo board meetings recreational, but other people may.

MR. LAWSON: Well --

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Not the ones in my building.

MR. LAWSON: -- I guess they can be amusing, if not recreational.

I think that you are hitting on a really important aspect, and it is something that we had a lot of discussions about, how we could tighten up the definition of what's considered recreation space. And, it seems like every time we came up with a list somebody was saying, well, how about, and how about, you know, it just kept expanding and expanding, and other people were thinking, you know, you must be

1 crazy because that, obviously, is not recreation 2 space, and then it was contracting and expanding 3 again. 4 It was very difficult to come up with 5 that, I very much like the idea of each application requiring that this space be delineated on the plan, 6 7 so that we know, at least with that application, what was considered recreation space and what was not. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Uh-huh. 10 LAWSON: And, that's an excellent 11 suggestion as a start. 12 And, I think certainly as we -- you know, 13 I'd be happy to kind of take another crack at defining 14 what we would consider recreation space and what we 15 would not consider recreation space. We were just finding, kind of in house in our meeting with the 16 17 participants, that there was simply no consensus on a 18 cross-broad project basis, because much of it is very 19 project specific. So, that's why it's not -- kind of 20 not in there as clearly as I think we'd all like it to 21 be there. 22 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay. 23 Mr. Parsons? 24 COMMISSIONER PARSONS: I'm trying 25 express what I recall we were doing in the 1970s,

which is difficult. We were trying to take advantage of the fact that there were roofs on apartment buildings, and we had no regulation that permitted use of those roofs, believe it or not, that is, they were for penthouses and not people. So, that's what we were trying to do, is to say as apartment buildings are built they should not be boxes to contain people, but there should be places where they could recreate and socialize. And, the roof was our target.

But, at the time, it was also very popular, and I guess it is not now, to consider exercise rooms, which I now understand are not desirable because, especially women are intimidated by using these facilities for fear that at some hour they will not find a friendly environment, if you will. But, that was the intent, that was what it was about.

So, I only jump in here to say that if we are to -- if we are to substitute another use of roofs, which is very popular now, to take care of our storm water runoff problem by producing green roofs, we are substituting a visual landscape that nobody can really walk through or experience, to say let's make all our roofs green, then the people can't use them anymore.

But, the result in the storm drains is

1 positive, so be a little cautious about that. 2 MR. LAWSON: You are absolutely correct. 3 COMMISSIONER PARSONS: There could be a 4 balance. 5 MR. LAWSON: Yeah. Τf 6 COMMISSIONER PARSONS: ₩. are 7 restricting this rooftop to eight feet versus 25 feet, maybe there's a shared regulation we could come up 8 9 with that says this half is green and this is for 10 people. 11 MR. LAWSON: I think you are absolutely 12 correct, and I think that's one of the reasons that we 13 didn't propose those kind of changes right now. 14 think we need to look at them in a little bit more 15 depth and come up with -- come up with a reasonable kind of solution that accounts for all of these 16 17 sometimes conflicting priorities. 18 I think that, you know, you'd be very 19 successful, you know, in the intent of the 1970s 20 changes, because rooftop spaces, what we are hearing, 21 are very popular with people, they are very popular 22 with developers and they are very popular with their 23 They are a good selling feature, and there 24 are also features that renters like. And, they are a

good place for people to meet the other people in

1 their building, and they are very much used, which is one of the reasons we are trying to encourage the use 2 3 of -- kind of continue what you are trying to achieve, 4 you know, early on, and encourage the use of the 5 rooftops for recreation space. To substitute that for green space, you 6 7 know, again we'd have to -- you are right, we would 8 have to take a look at what the checks and balances 9 and priorities are. CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Mr. Jeffries? 10 11 COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: Yes. 12 Mr. Lawson, did you do any research on other municipalities and their level of recreational 13 14 I mean, did you come across any research on space? 15 that? I'm just trying to get a sense of just how does 16 D.C. stack up with other municipalities around this 17 recreational space requirement. MR. LAWSON: I did do some research, and 18 19 I'm just looking to see if I brought it with me, and 20 I don't -- I don't think I did. 21 Generally, what I was finding, even in the 22 municipalities close to us, is that there's a very 23 broad interpretation of what's considered recreation 24 space. In many of the more suburban communities, for

example, there was a direct correlation between the

provision of what's sometimes called recreation space with the provision of setback space, in other words providing green space around the building, lawns, you know, essentially, lawns or that kind of thing.

I didn't find a lot of direct correlation in neighborhoods or in communities around us for the provision of kind of internal recreation space, with the exception of, often with very comprehensive development, large-scale developments where there are large numbers of units, maybe including office buildings or lots of retail or something, there in some cases was some discussion of providing recreation facilities, not necessarily within a particular building, but recreation facilities for, you know, the big development as a whole.

You know, certainly if you would like I can kind of dig some of that research out and condense it down a bit and provide it to you, but kind of my bad memory of this research was that there wasn't — it was difficult to find direct correlations between what we are doing as a very kind of dense urban community and what some of the other communities are doing as a bit less dense, even in their denser areas.

COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: And, I would also be interested in those municipalities that, you know,

1 have recreational space requirements that abolished them or got rid of them altogether. I'd be interested 2 in knowing sort of in those situations what sort of --3 4 what helped that particular municipality sort of move 5 to that decision. MR. LAWSON: Yeah, I can't say this for 6 7 sure, but I didn't come across any communities that 8 said that they had abolished recreation space 9 requirements, it was more a question of they just 10 never existed in the first place. 11 COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: And, never informed 12 them. 13 MR. LAWSON: Ι mean, certainly every 14 community has got some kind of requirement for something. You know, like I said, it's often more for 15 16 setback for park space. 17 COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: Or, it might be size of project that might, you know, sort of be the 18 19 trigger. 20 And also, another question I had was this 21 study by the D.C. Parks and Rec, yeah, page seven, 22 well, it's their agency referrals, I'm sorry, Carol is 23 right, it's page three. So, they've initiated 24 assessment of parks and rec space needs, and that's --

it's going to commence in the fall, so it's going to

be a full year, so this -- what you are putting forward is going to be in effect for about a year and a half or so?

MR. LAWSON: About that.

We would see that whatever changes in the future, and I'm not sure how long it would take to bring forward changes to the zoning regulations following the completion of that study, hopefully, it would happen shortly thereafter, and that's certainly our intention, you know, and, hopefully, they would build on these kind of more housekeeping type changes to make that more comprehensive review a little bit easier. But, that would happen -- we see that happening after the overall recreation space study, yes.

COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: Okay.

Just an observation, just looking at land costs in the District of Columbia, and some of the difficulty in some of the locations, Shaw, Columbia Heights, east of the river, you know, I do have some concerns about, you know, some of the levels of recreational space that I see. And so, you know, I just want to, you know, take a really critical look in some of the areas at the very least, maybe size of a project where we can, you know, perhaps look at some

sort of carve out for some of the recreational space, because I do think it could be a hardship in some instances, particularly, in those places where we'd have lots of owners of land, but they have a huge price they are putting on their land, and it's just making it very difficult in some instances to make the numbers work, looking at again, that recreational space requirement.

So, I'd just like to make sure some of the economics are somehow considered as we go forward.

MR. LAWSON: Absolutely, that would be part of the broader study. You know, certainly we would be taking a much more comprehensive and detailed look, once we get into that future study, and we wouldn't be looking at -- at least I don't see us looking at across-the-board changes, what's recommended for the downtown core may end up being different from what's recommended for different parts of the City, in terms of how the regulations may over time play out and how they may change and respond to the different needs and the different expectations as well that different communities may have for park and recreation space.

While I recognize, you know, the economic concerns associated with recreation space, it's also an important part of quality of life, and so we

1 certainly don't want to do away -- at this point I wouldn't want to see us do away with the requirement, 2 3 you know, in any part of the community, but I think 4 what we want to make sure of is that we are providing 5 the best type of recreation space, you know, get the best bang for our buck in the form that makes the most 6 7 sense for the community that we are going into. 8 COMMISSIONER JEFFRIES: Yeah, I agree with 9 that, but I would also like to add that, you know, I 10 think that the general market will make determinations 11 as to the kind of interior spaces that they are 12 looking at. I mean, developers are not going to -- I mean, if buyers are saying, listen, I'm not going to 13 14 buy in this building unless I have 15 percent recreational space, I think you'll start to see lots 15 16 of recreational space. 17 I think to some degree we really need to let, you know, the whole notion of how people live 18 19 really set the stage as to how we set these regs. 20 I hear what you are saying, Mr. Lawson, I just want to 21 make certain that that is considered. 22 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Mr. Hood? 23 VICE CHAIRMAN HOOD: Madam Chair. 24 Mr. Lawson, you mentioned the workgroup

that I guess you completed in October, 2004.

workgroup, was there ever a time that a discussion came up of abolishing the residential recreation space requirement?

MR. LAWSON: That was probably the first thing that came out. Absolutely. There was certainly a lot of discussion that maybe the recreation space requirement should either be abolished or reduced significantly, kind of getting back to the point that was just made, letting the market decide if the space is desirable then the market will provide it. If nobody wants it, then it won't be provided.

And, you know, as we go through the study, as we take a look at, you know, much more comprehensively what makes sense for the District over the long term, we certainly may end up with a reduction in the requirement, or an abolition of the recreation space requirement altogether. I don't know.

Right now, until that study is done, I simply think it's premature to get to that point. I do think it's appropriate to come up with a somewhat, not as much as maybe the development industry would like, but a somewhat streamlined process for looking at relief from those regulations. There's no question that some of the zones, in particular, have a very

high residential recreation space requirement, 15 and 20 percent, that's a lot of space. And, you know, like I think I mentioned in our first report, we found, you know, approximately 30 examples of BZA relief from the requests, every single one of which the Office of Planning supported, and every single one of which was approved.

So, there's definitely a pattern emerging, and that's going to kind of come to fruition as we get further into the more comprehensive study.

VICE CHAIRMAN HOOD: So, what I'm saying is, I'm looking at your report, and we just got two letters, and I was looking at what they were requesting. And then, I remember you mentioning the workgroup, so I guess there was a consensus of the workgroup to do away with the requirement, and I guess you just took that in for general knowledge, and this is what you -- this report does not reflect the outcomes of the workgroup, I guess that's my point.

MR. LAWSON: Yeah, I'm not even sure I would characterize that there was a consensus that as you go down to zero they should be abolished. If we had actually taken a vote on that or something that may have been the consensus, but I wouldn't be able to say for sure, but there was definitely a strong

1	feeling from many people at that workgroup that the
2	recreation space wasn't serving them or wasn't serving
3	their the requirement wasn't serving their
4	residents well.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN HOOD: Okay. All right.
6	Thank you.
7	Thank you, Madam Chair.
8	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Anyone else, Mr.
9	Hildebrand?
LO	COMMISSIONER HILDEBRAND: Yes, just a
L1	couple of things. I wanted to make sure I understood
L2	that you are not making any recommendation to change
L3	the current restriction against using private balcony
L4	space as recreation space, is that correct?
L5	MR. LAWSON: In the CR Zone, that's
L6	correct.
L7	COMMISSIONER HILDEBRAND: Just in the CR
L8	Zone.
L9	MR. LAWSON: That's the only zone right now
20	that allows the inclusion of that space, yes.
21	COMMISSIONER HILDEBRAND: So, I was looking
22	at the proposed text amendment for the SP Zone, and it
23	looked as though as part of the special exceptions
24	that the presence of outdoor balconies would be part
25	of that consideration, and that didn't translate into

the other zones. Is there a reason for that?

MR. LAWSON: Well, it's already in the CR Zone, so that's already accommodated in CR, and I hope I put in the C Zone section. If it was left out, we'll definitely add that, because it should be in there.

COMMISSIONER HILDEBRAND: Okay.

And, I think the other thing, I still remain concerned about the eight foot minimum dimension. Could you talk a little bit more about how that was established?

MR. LAWSON: Well, I guess first of all, I guess I would note that there was a very strong feeling among the workshop participants that the 25 foot minimum width requirement was unwieldy. It was difficult to apply, particularly, on small buildings, but not just on small buildings, because of all the conflicting things that have to go up on the roof. Some of it relates to the access ways to get up to that recreation space, but also the mechanical equipment, air ducts, you know, all that kind of stuff that also takes up roof space.

And so, we would often see examples of space that was 18 or 20 feet, or 15 feet, or whatever, that was very accessible and would probably be valued

and used, but couldn't technically be counted as recreation space.

So, we agreed with the workshop participants that 25 feet was probably more than necessary. Twenty-five feet is nice, if it can be provided, it makes for very flexible space, but rooftop space doesn't have to -- doesn't necessarily have to be that flexible to be useable.

We suggested eight feet, we are certainly open to -- continue to be open to suggestions. suggested eight feet as being a space that allows for some flexibility, allows for the placement of chairs, example, and still allows for passage Whereas, for example, we propose five feet, once you put a lounge chair in there that -- you can't get by anymore, it makes the rest of the space inaccessible.

So, we thought that a minimum was necessary, and we suggested eight feet as kind of an accepted minimum standard for good interior volume, so maybe it makes sense for an exterior volume as well. But, as I said, we are somewhat open to suggestions on this. We don't think it should be much smaller than that, and we don't think it needs to be much bigger than that.

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1	COMMISSIONER HILDEBRAND: It just seems to
2	me that that eight foot equates to a private space
3	dimension, not a public space dimension. I know the
4	back porch at my house is eight feet deep, and when I
5	have more than four people there it's very crowded.
6	That's the genesis of my concern there. It seems much
7	more like a private residential scale, as opposed to
8	a communal space that's meant to engender
9	communication between fellow residents of a building.
10	MR. LAWSON: I understand your point.
11	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Anyone else?
12	Okay, thank you, Mr. Lawson.
13	I would just note under Other Government
14	Reports that attached to the Office of Planning Report
15	is a memo from DOES that doesn't address the
16	doesn't take a position on the text amendment, and
17	then a letter of support from or a memo of support
18	from DHCD.
19	Is there anyone here representing an ANC?
20	I didn't think so.
21	All right, then I have on my witness list,
22	I have one person who is in support, and we'll ask Mr.
23	Williams to come forward and testify in support.
24	Anyone else who would like to testify in
25	support?

Okay.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the Commission. My name is Lindsley Williams, and if you'll look at your checklist, Ms. Mitten, you'll see that I've noted myself as being both in support and in opposite.

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay.

MR. WILLIAMS: And, I'd like to use a moment of my time to explain that.

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: I was so excited to see someone in support, I just didn't look over there.

MR. WILLIAMS: It has to do with this. What you have is a proposal, as you know, to substantially amend, but in the nature of housekeeping, as Mr. Lawson has explained the existing rules.

Where I come down on this is that, I believe that we need to get some changes made. I associate myself with the position that's been taken, by among others, DCBIA, which is the five -- let's go back down to nothing or 5 percent. But, right now, even getting the change to a special exception to the variance is a positive thing, even getting a change from 25 feet down to some lesser number like eight is a good thing, and those are the kinds of things that

I find myself very much supportive of, but I wish we could further than the rulemaking that you are taking up tonight. And, in that sense I'm in favor of the direction you are going on, but I wish you were going further.

So, am I opposed or am I in favor? I leave for you to figure out, if you need to put me into a single box.

Ladies and gentlemen, I had made about six comments that I wanted to share with you. The first of them was, essentially, that in the 1970s, I'm glad Mr. Parsons could comment on what their aim was, but looking back I think that it tried to accomplish too much, too soon, and that right now what we have is a situation where there's too little, too late.

I would suggest that the regulations that you are looking at, if you do get into housekeeping, strive to bring about greater consistency and parallels than what has been suggested in the text. Notice that many of them begin with nature and location of, and then for the private recreation space in the two instances where that occurs it's simply the test of presence of, instead of nature and location of the outdoor space. It seems to me that we should have parallel construction of all three elements where

there are three, and of the two elements where they are just the two for CR.

The overlay requirements themselves, under Section D of the places listed as overlay requirements for retail or art space, the overlay requirements relate to relate service and art space, and I believe that term should be expanded to include that.

You've also indicated that you will be seeking comments on applications under the special exception process from OP and from the Department of Parks and Recreation. It seems to me that instead of having it go to them for an assessment of the impact of the proposal, and I take "the proposal" to mean the wholeness of the project, that it's really to find out whether or not the proposed reduction or change in the recreation space is such as to have the Parks Department say that a public facility would become overtaxed by reason of the change that is being proposed, the diminution from 15 percent to 8 percent or whatever it is. Is that going to take a situation of a nearby public facility and tip it over the edge so that it becomes totally unworkable? That, it seems me, is something we should get out of Recreation Department rather than some broad-scale assessment of the "the proposal," whatever that means.

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1	I think it's extremely vague.
2	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Can you sum it up?
3	MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I would like to say,
4	continue the hearing, try to get it further down the
5	pike than Mr. Lawson is getting it, and if you keep
6	the record open I'll send you a few more comments.
7	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay.
8	MR. WILLIAMS: And, we'll do it that way.
9	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay, that sounds
10	good.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Thanks.
12	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you.
13	Before you go away, maybe some of the
14	Commissioners have comments, I don't know.
15	Anybody have a question for Mr. Williams?
16	Okay, sorry I called you back, didn't want
17	you to get away.
18	All right. Now, we'll turn to folks in
19	opposition.
20	Merrick Malone, Harold DeBlanc, Mark
21	McGillan, I know Shalone Baronis isn't here, Scott
22	Pannick, come on forward. How many people have I
23	called up now?
24	MR. DeBLANC: Four.
25	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: We'll get you on the

1 next round, Jacques. Why don't we work from one end down, 2 3 you are on already -- no, you just turned it off. You 4 can tell by the light around the top. 5 MR. DeBLANC: I got it. Thank you, Ms. Mitten, and Members of the 6 7 Commission, for an opportunity to speak to you about this issue. 8 My name is Harold DeBlanc. I'm at 1615 L 9 10 Street, and I'm with First City Washington, Director 11 of the Southeast Federal Center Project, which I'm 12 It's a 42-acre project on sure you are aware of. Anacostia, next to the Navy, next to the new stadium, 13 14 and a project that is going to contain as much as 6 15 million square feet and quite a bit of very generous 16 open public spaces. 17 The project that I mentioned is also going to be highlighted by sustainable practices for which 18 19 First City is very well recognized in the industry. 20 Getting to the point, I'd like to talk to 21 about four reasons for abolishing the RRS 22 requirements. First, the policy is inappropriate for the 23 community that we've planned, the Southeast Federal 24

Center. SEFC is a pedestrian and street safe oriented

project. We want people out seeing the outdoors, enjoying what there is to enjoy, dining, shopping, recreating, actively and passively, and people interacting with people out in the public spaces.

This policy runs counter to those goals. It actually encourages isolation and insular behavior, people locked in their private complexes.

Second, the requirements conflict with objectives adopted by the Zoning Commission since the 1970s, many of which are applicable here, the overlay at the Southeast Federal Center, for example, ground floor retail requirements, design requirements, our objections to that requirement is building size restrictions, complying with these is often very expensive, and further adding on to that the RS requirements, we've added unnecessary costs, not only for developers, but for the end users, the residents, renters and purchasers of condominiums.

Third, the overlay map's different zoning districts within our site, the CR Zone, R5E and R5D Zoning Districts, this means that some buildings probably will require that these facilities exist, and others right across the straight, next door, or around the corner won't, and we think this creates an unfair situation. Some buildings and residents have these

facilities, they must pay for them, and others don't.

Finally, and most importantly, with no regard to what these requirements are whatsoever, we are already cooperating with the District to provide for quite a bit of space and ample recreational facilities, a park, the river front, health clubs, and these facilities are for use by all, people intermingling with others in the public spaces.

Additionally, by providing common facilities, we believe we can use expensive land more effectively, provide more efficiently and provide more residential units in the overall development, if we are not required to meet the specific RRS requirements within each project, and by doing that we believe we are more effectively implementing the vision expressed in Section 1801 of the Zoning Regulations, which I quote, "... to provide for the development of a vibrant urban mixed use waterfront neighborhood, offering a combination of uses that will attract residents, office workers and visitors from across the District and beyond."

So, we believe that the policy -- I didn't talk about this, but we believe that it's really never appropriate and that it competes with other more important objectives of the Commission and the

1 community, and fundamentally it's unfair and unduly 2 burdensome on developers, renters and condominium 3 buyers. 4 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you. 5 I'd just ask you to hold your seat and we'll ask questions of the whole panel at the end. 6 MR. DeBLANC: I will. 7 8 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you. 9 Mr. Malone. 10 MR. MALONE: Good evening, Chairman and 11 Members --12 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Would you turn on your 13 mic for me? Thank you. 14 MR. MALONE: Good evening, Chairman and 15 Members of the Commission. My name is Merrick Malone. I'm here in my 16 17 capacity as President of Harris & Malone Development 18 Company, which is a minority-owned company here in the 19 District of Columbia, but I'm also a principal and 20 partner in Metropolis Development Company, and I'm 21 sitting next to my partner, Scott Pannick, who you 22 will hear from. Not wishing to be redundant, I think my 23 24 colleague to my left has expressed the position I feel 25 in terms of the total elimination of the requirement.

I'd only add a couple of things.

I would recommend elimination of the RRS requirement for the following reasons, and they were already articulated, but what we found out is that there our tenants and condo unit purchasers of our projects today simply don't want party rooms, small exercise rooms, which Mr. Parsons mentioned, ping pong tables or card tables in our outdated facilities. Our tenants are very clear in our purchases of the -- they seek the larger, private balconies, the high ceilings, the hard wood floors, quality design and finishes, and the storage space that -- as much storage as they can possibly get.

But, equally important, they want to rent or own their units in a vibrant neighborhood, where they can go outdoors for their entertainment and recreation, to restaurants, to theaters, to shop, to health clubs, coffee houses, and many of those things we're putting in our buildings already. They don't have a desire to go to a party room.

Obviously, you've heard that these requirements do conflict with the public policy objectives and requirements that were adopted in the '70s, and, of course, they are included -- these include, but are not limited to, the mandatory ground

floor retail service uses, architectural design requirements, use restrictions, the FAR and building height limitations, and the fact of the matter is that it's very difficult to comply with this requirement, while at the same time trying to provide these ground floor retail and service uses, or incorporating then and retaining historic buildings in the new construction providing these high requirements. also expensive, as was pointed out.

I think it's based on some of their ruses that have been used to talk about defining -- definition of recreational space I think illustrates the fact that it is so outdated.

We talked about the fundamental unfairness to developers of residential buildings who are doing these projects and the land is zoned as C, SP or CR, to provide this space while others who are doing projects in residentially zoned have no such requirement. It's fundamentally unfair.

So, I hope that you will agree and understand that we think that the RRS requirement is antiquated public policy, which is no longer necessary or appropriate, if it ever was. It competes with the other far more important public policy objectives and is unfair and truly unduly burdensome.

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1	So, however, if for some strange reason
2	that you would disagree with the total elimination of
3	it, we would we, collectively, we, the developers
4	and our urban residents, would hope that you would, at
5	a minimum, reduce the requirement to 5 percent or less
6	of the residential space provided, and redefine the
7	residential recreation space so that private balconies
8	or patio spaces are included within the meaning of the
9	RRS.
10	Thank you.
11	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you, Mr. Malone.
12	Mr. Pannick?
13	MR. PANNICK: Chairperson Mitten and
14	Members of the Commission, I'm Scott Pannick. I'm the
15	Founder and President of Metropolis Development
16	Company, and we are a leading Washington-based
17	condominium development company.
18	Metropolis develops high-quality
19	condominiums in fairly dense areas, principally along
20	14 th Street in the C3A, C2B and CR Zones.
21	Over the past several years, we've sought
22	four variances from the residential recreation space
23	requirements of 15 to 20 percent in these zones.
24	While BZA has provided this relief, we've needed to
25	undertake this process to confirm the reduction, and

it's both burdensome and time consuming to undertake the process.

The OP set down report indicates that the residential recreation requirements were adopted in the '70s and that they did not receive much discussion at the time. Whatever the reasons for the adoption of the recreation space requirements, they unnecessary and unreasonable in today's housing High-quality projects in dense urban environment. areas are no longer housing of last resort, but rather housing of choice for a wide variety of singles, couples and urban professionals.

The residents make housing choices based on amenities in these buildings, and not -- those amenities that they are asking for do not tend to be public recreation spaces.

Our company, like many others, continues to provide some amount of recreation space in our application to BZA, but, frankly, even the amount that we provide tends to be a concession to the process, rather than because we really think that that's what our residents are requesting.

We thought that OP's comments on the adverse financial, social and other impacts of the residential recreation requirements were right on

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target. To quote from the OP report, "Such space can be a financial drain on residents of the building, since construction and maintenance of the space adds to the cost of each unit through sales costs, condo fees and rental fees, and can limit opportunities for neighborhood interaction and the successful establishment of local businesses.

How much does it cost? Well, in an average building with average 1,000 square foot units, a 20 percent requirement means that we have to build 200 square feet of recreation space for each one of these residents. Construction costs today are about -- our all-in costs are pretty close to \$500 a foot including land. Now, part of that is indoors and part of it is outdoors, but at least 50 percent of it is indoors, so we have to provide 100 feet at probably \$500 a foot indoors, probably \$50,000 a unit, and something more outdoors. It's often, you know, on the roof, so we don't have the full cost of creating it, but we do have to create decks, we have to bring elevators up, and now I understand we have to bring bathrooms in there.

So, I would say on average to provide that space is someplace between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a unit, it's an enormous expense.

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Finally, notwithstanding a thorough and comprehensive well-written report by OP, we are a bit baffled by the Office of Planning's recommendation that seems to frankly run contrary to the underlying report. As this issue has developed over the past many months, we've heard virtual unanimity from everyone, including the Office of Planning, that these things should be reduced and, frankly, we were just surprised when the OP report came out and suggested that this be tabled for a year.

We advise the Commission to take action on this matter consistent with the opinion of the wide sector of the public and professional communities and eliminate these requirements. To do so — to not do so would place a continuing burden on the residential development business, which has gained momentum for the first time in many years.

I have one last comment that occurred to me as I was sitting here this evening, and that is that my concern is that the reaffirmation of this process, the acceptance of this report, might conceivably be a reaffirmation of the 15 to 20 percent requirement that the Board of Zoning Adjustment has been looking at, and it would certainly not be the intention of this process to then have for the next

year prior to the issuance of the report BZA to say, 1 2 well, the 15 to 20 percent has now be reaffirmed, so 3 we now feel that we have to conform to that standard. 4 I don't think that that would be a good outcome for 5 the next year. Thank you for your That's my thoughts. 6 7 attention. 8 CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you. 9 Did you want to testify? Oh, okay. 10 Any questions for this panel? No 11 questions? Okay. 12 Thank you, gentlemen. 13 Mr. DePuy. 14 MR. DePUY: Thank you, Madam Chair and 15 Members of the Commission. I'm Jacques DuPuy, 16 an attorney Greenstein, Delornie & Luchs. 17 In conjunction with our review of this 18 19 proposed text amendment and the Office of Planning 20 report, we were asked by a number of clients to 21 explain to them the underlying rationale for the 22 residential recreation space requirements. 23 also asked to determine whether or not in the '70s, 24 when these requirements were adopted, there were

studies or analyses that were done that formed the

basis for the recommendations.

We thought these were important questions, and as a result several members of my office spent many, many hours in the basement of this office going through files from 1974, the CR case, and from 1978, the Commercial case and the SP case, looking for all references to residential recreation space requirements.

And, the purpose of my testimony is to simply report on our findings, and our findings are as follows. First, most significantly, the residential recreation space requirement proposals generated very little interest by witnesses in 1974 and 1978, and relative to the amount of discussion of all other topics that were before the Commission also generated an exceedingly minute amount of discussion among Zoning Commission members.

Secondly, notwithstanding this meager record on residential recreation space issues, the 1978 Commercial case, surprisingly, we were surprised by this, indicated that most of the testimony that specifically pertained to residential recreation space requirements, including from ANCs and community organizations, expressed opposition or concerns about the proposed requirements, and I'll get back to some

of the details in a minute.

Third, we confirmed, as we had suspected, that there were no written studies or reports by any consultants, by the predecessor to the Office of Planning, which was then known as the Office of Planning and Management, or by the industry, or by any public witnesses.

Fourth, in some colloquy between the Office of Planning and Management and Members of the Commission, the Office of Planning and Management acknowledged in the 1978 Commercial case that the only actual experience with residential recreation space in the CR Zone, which had preceded the Commercial case by four years, pertained to a single building, namely, the Eastbridge at 26th and Pennsylvania Avenue, and that the experience in that one project had led the architect of that completed project "... to recommend some changes in the residential recreation space provisions." And, I've attached to my testimony, which I will give copies to the Commission, the colloquy from which that quote was taken.

Fifth, the Office of Planning and Management, in response to a question from Commission Member Parsons, who asked, "What is the benefit to the City of the residential recreation space

requirements," the Office of Planning and Management responded, "The purpose of it is for the tenant of the building," not necessarily that it was a public purpose, but that the purpose was for the tenants of the buildings.

between In further colloquy OPM representatives and Zoning Commission members, the Office of Planning and Management stated that the residential recreation space was all to be provided outdoors, which is consistent, Mr. Parsons, with your very good recollection, and, perhaps, entirely at the OPM's examples, and the only examples roof level. that we found throughout 1,600 pages of transcript and 12 thick files of the record were to three facilities, a rooftop tennis court, and from my own personal experience I'm not aware that any building in town has a tennis court, I could be wrong, that is, on the roof, secondly, rooftop swimming pools, and third, rooftop lounge.

Sixth, and again, this is now a detail of an earlier point, those community groups which commented on the residential recreation space in the 1978 Zoning Commission case --

CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Just keep going because we are enjoying this.

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MR. DuPUY: -- a majority opposed the requirements. Concerns included noise and lights caused by rooftop use, that the requirements were "too burdensome," and thirdly that the RRS requirements would result in only upper-income development.

The Dupont Circle ANC, for example, testified that it thought the general thrust of the residential recreation space requirements was good, but, nevertheless, questioned the possible impact the requirements might have on lot occupancy requirements and suggested that further studies should be made prior to implementation of the requirements.

In my testimony, I've indicated the files we reviewed, the amount of testimony and other materials that we reviewed. Essentially, what I've summarized here is all that could notwithstanding the voluminous record in these cases that pertain to many other matters. From this, therefore, we concluded, as I indicated at the outset, that the residential recreation space requirements in 1974, for the CR Zone and later in the Commercial Zone in 1978, really had very, very little attention, very little foundation, certainly no studies, no in-depth analyses, and because of that we would -- and at this point I'll now kind of summarize what this all means,

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what this means to me anyway is that as a matter of public policy this is a policy that doesn't have a strong foundation, and that the Commission ought to look very hard at, without any presumptions that this is, perhaps, a correct policy, or the right policy. I think it should, based on this, look very hard at whether or not this really is a policy going forward that the Commission thinks is appropriate.

As I said, I have copies of the testimony, including the ten pages, which is all we could find of colloquy dealing with the residential recreation space requirements and involving Mr. Parsons, Commissioner Lewis, and two members of the Office of Planning and Management at the time, and I think, as a personal note, Mr. Parsons and I are probably the only members in this room who were involved in that particular case and have a recollection of what happened in that proceeding.

I might also say, on a personal note, and this does not come out of what we reviewed, but as I've thought about this, what we found, it occurs to me that when the CR Zone, which was the first one, of course, that had the residential recreation space requirements, was adopted, the CR Zone, as Mr. Parsons and probably all Members of the Commission knows, was

initially mapped primarily in the west end. The west end was an area that had a lot of industrial uses, auto body repairs, it was an area that really was fairly barren, and it seems to me, and this is speculation on my part, that the Commission and the Office of Planning and Management might have well determined that in that particular instance that that was an area where residential recreation space made sense because there were no other facilities. It was an area that really was, at the time, really devoid, not only of hotels, the hotels that are there now, the residential, but the office space, it really was a very different area.

So again, it's speculation on my part, but I was trying to think through why these regulations might have been adopted initially, and then, again, I would speculate that they, perhaps, took on a life of their own and got merged into other areas where instead of the 70 percent outdoor requirement, which was the original CR, and is still the CR requirement, then they became 50 percent outdoors, which meant more indoor FAR space, as was testified, had to be devoted to, or generally was devoted to, residential recreation space.

Thank you very much.

1	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you. That was
2	that was really interesting, and I mean I think
3	your notion about what happened with CR makes a lot of
4	sense.
5	Anyone have any questions for Mr. DuPuy?
6	We very much appreciate the written copies of the
7	testimony.
8	Thank you.
9	COMMISSIONER PARSONS: I guess I should
10	say, that's my recollection now that he's refreshed my
11	memory.
12	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay.
13	COMMISSIONER PARSONS: I was not involved
14	in CR, but certainly the Commercial. I don't know how
15	the file was that thick, because the dialogue was not
16	that extensive, as you point out.
17	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Anyone else?
18	Okay, we have last call for folks in
19	opposition. Okay.
20	Please, go ahead.
21	MS. RICHARDS: Thank you.
22	Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm
23	Laura Richards, representing the Committee of 100.
24	Thank you for this opportunity to appear and testify.
25	In 1974, the Zoning Commission authorized

residential recreation space in CR zones. It also provided for it in Commercial Zones that had residential uses, and this amenity has been eroding ever since.

In 2001, it reduced the requirements in the C2C and the 3C3 Districts from 15 percent down to 5 percent, and in addition to these grants broadly applicable relief you have, through PUD applications and individual requests for special exceptions, routinely allowed people to get away with 5 percent or no recreation space at all.

We've looked at about 70 orders in your admirable word searchable system, and we could only find a couple of cases where you denied relief.

Α typical order reads that it's impractical for a variety of reasons, for applicants to provide the required space, first it can only be provided at the expense of important and desirable amenities, such as parking and design. Providing the required level of recreation space will needlessly increase cost to the customers without Those are the providing valuable or desired amenity. BZA cases in Logan Circle, and that's just typical.

The instant case proposes to routinely allow the reduction or elimination of recreation space

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in CR and lower-density Commercial Zones that are still subject to the 15 to 20 percent requirement.

The Committee of 100 had occasion to discuss this before the set down, as kind of an academic exercise, and we thought that there should not be special exceptions granted below 15 percent, and the applicable relief should be in the form of transfers to -- a recreation space could be provided off site, but within the same square.

Why bother? Why not let new urbanites join health clubs, et cetera, et cetera, jog the streets, visit the parks. Individual grants of relief from rec space are negligible, they are not felt. It's the cumulative impact.

By analogy, we look at side-yard encroachments. Nobody notices one carport, or one trellis or addition, but if you don't kind of enforce it fairly strictly you have an R1B neighborhood with side yards that over time becomes a block-face row house. So, it's just a case of amenity creep, I guess, or loss of amenity creep.

This issue was brought to us by the 1400 Q Street Association about a year ago, and we would think that they have a voice to listen to, because they are living in the middle of the neighborhood

where our requests for relief are routinely granted, and they are starting to feel the cumulative impact of the loss of on-site recreation space.

The situation will result in increasing demands on the D.C. Department of Parks and Recreation, along with providing market opportunities for gyms, et cetera. The residential real estate market is, in effect, shifting the responsibility to provide recreational space to the public sector. This amounts to public subsidy without the benefit of public debate.

The regulations contemplate that public recreation facilities will be supplemented by private space associated with a particular zone structure, and the Commission has noted, single family dwellings and flats, regardless of location to provide recreation space which is largely independent and self-sufficient through lot occupancy, Apartment et cetera. buildings, however, be constructed without can providing adequate recreation space, even while complying with all zoning requirements. this situation which the residential open requirements were designed to correct. That's a 1979 case.

The current regulations and various

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1	precedents acknowledge the importance of recreation
2	space as an adjunct to residential property. The
3	proposed amendments create a presumption in favor of
4	avoiding the requirement.
5	As stated above, the Committee supports a
6	15 percent requirement with nearby transfers. That
7	proposal is not before the Board. Until it is, the
8	regulations should stay as they are.
9	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you, Ms.
10	Richards.
11	I hope that you will get a copy of at
12	least Mr. DuPuy's testimony, because there is some
13	his firm did a lot of interesting research into how
14	this whole requirement came about.
15	MS. RICHARDS: Uh-huh.
16	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: I think the Committee
17	would be interested in that.
18	MS. RICHARDS: Certainly will.
19	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Any questions for Ms.
20	Richards?
21	Okay, thank you.
22	MS. RICHARDS: All right, thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Glad you made it in
24	time.
25	We are getting a little more efficient, so

don't be too late to our hearings.

Mr. Lawson, would you like to make any closing comments or observations? You are not compelled to, I'm just giving you the opportunity.

MR. LAWSON: That's a nice opportunity.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

I'm not going to make a lot of comments at this time. I did just find, though, in my file, something that addresses one of the questions raised by the Commissioner earlier, and that relates to what some other jurisdictions require in this regard.

There was some research done by the Department of Parks and Recreation, not so much on the provision of recreation space, but in the imposition of what are normally called impact fees, which is a fairly common requirement in other communities, and I don't believe that the District has one for parks, although I may be wrong on that. I'd have to check to make sure about that.

Those fees can range, I'm just kind of going through the list right now because I kind of forgot I had this, obviously, range -- and they seem to apply to all residential, as opposed to the district where our recreation space requirement applies just to specific zones, but they seem to

range, for example, in Atlanta it's about \$410, to about \$285 per unit, up to almost \$600 in a commercial building. In California, the rates are considerably higher, for example, San Diego, a single-family dwelling is almost \$4,000, multi-family dwelling is about \$4,000, and a commercial is about \$2,000.

So, this, I guess, would be one of those examples, it's certainly not exactly what we are requiring, but it's somewhat comparable to what other communities do, in lieu of providing recreation space on site, having an impact fee, and then the fees go to the provision of more communal public space, would possibly get to some of the concerns that the representative from the Committee of 100 was raising.

Other than that, I would also note, I see he's left, but just to remind the Commission that actually for the Southeast Federal Center, we actually did reduce the recreation space requirement down to 5 percent. They would apply only to the CR Zone property, a fair amount of the property is actual not zoned Commercial, so the recreation space wouldn't be required at all because it's zoned R, various R Zones.

And, I believe, again, I don't have it in front of me so I can't remember all the details, but I believe we also allowed for the recreation space to

be consolidated, and I believe it's within a block, to
allow for the provision of, again, somewhat more
communal space, again, something more similar to what
the Committee of 100 was suggesting. So, we move in
that direction with Southeast Federal Center, in part
because they were providing or they are going to be
required to provide a large amount of recreation space
in the form of park space, as well as street
improvements that in urban settings like this often
function as recreation space.
And, I think that's it.
Thank you, Madam Chair.
CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Thank you, and if you
wanted to submit that stuff about impact fees for the
record that would be helpful.
MR. LAWSON: I will. I'll add to that the
other information that I did fine this is mostly
communities, large urban districts throughout the
United States. They aren't necessarily local, but I
know that I have some research on some of the local
communities, and I'll submit that as well.
CHAIRPERSON MITTEN: Okay, thank you.
Anyone have any closing comments or
questions for Lawson? Okay.
Then I think we'll keep the record open

for 30 days, and then anyone who would like to submit 1 any additional information we can do that, and then 2 3 we'll put it on the -- put this on for decision at 4 our, whatever the next regular public meeting of the 5 Commission would be after the closing of the record. And, if you'd like to find out when that's 6 7 going to be, you can contact Ms. Schellin in the office. 8 And then, you should also be aware that 9 10 should the Commission propose affirmative action, that 11 proposed action must be published in the D.C. Register 12 as a proposed rulemaking, where there will be 13 additional period of time for comments, 14 addition that rulemaking would be referred to the 15 National Capitol Planning Commission for federal impact review, and then we would take final action at 16 17 a subsequent meeting. 18 I thank you all for your participation 19 this evening, and we are adjourned. 2.0 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was 21 concluded at 7:47 p.m.) 22 23 24